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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

----X

VIACOM INTERNATIONAL, INC., COMEDY PARTNERS, COUNTRY MUSIC TELEVISION, INC., PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION, and BLACK ENTERTAINMENT TELEVISION, LLC,

Plaintiffs,

VS.

No. 07-CV-2103

YOUTUBE, INC., YOUTUBE, LLC, and GOOGLE, INC.,

Defendants.

THE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION PREMIER LEAGUE LIMITED, BOURNE CO., et al., on behalf of themselves and all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

Vs.

No. 07-CV-3582

YOUTUBE, INC., YOUTUBE, LLC, and GOOGLE, INC.,

Defendants.

----X

HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL
VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF DAVID KING
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 2010

JOB NO. 18545

DAVID FELDMAN WORLDWIDE, INC.

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1	DAVID KING SAN FRANCISCO, CA JANUARY 13, 2010
2	JANUARY 13, 2010
3	9:06 A.M.
4	
5	HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF DAVID
6	KING, at WILSON SONSINI GOODRICH & ROSATI, One Market
7	Plaza, Spear Tower, Suite 3300, San Francisco,
8	California, pursuant to notice, before me, KATHERINE E.
9	LAUSTER, CLR, CRR, RPR, CSR License No. 1894.
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DAVID FELDMAN WORLDWIDE, INC. 450 Seventh Avenue - Ste 2803, New York, NY 10123 (212)705-8585

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                                            JANUARY 13, 2010
         DAVID KING
                       SAN FRANCISCO, CA
       APPEARANCES:
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       FOR THE PLAINTIFFS, VIACOM INTERNATIONAL, INC.:
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       GOOGLE, INC.:
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1	DAVID KING SAN FRANCISCO, CA JANUARY 13, 2010
2	APPEARANCES: (Continued)
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9	Also Present: ARMANDO ARASCO, Videographer
10	KELLY TRUELOVE, Viacom consultant
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10:04:38	2	BY MR. PLATZER:
10:04:38	3	Q. Okay. And in that partition the format in
10:04:41	4	which the match information was sent back, would that be
10:04:45	5	encrypted video ID followed by Y-T-B?
10:04:50	6	A. Followed by yes. Y-T-B, yes.
10:04:55	7	Q. And is the same true for the YTU database,
10:05:02	8	except that it would end with YTU rather than YTB?
10:05:06	9	A. That that's what it says here.
10:05:08	10	Q. Right. Sorry to subject you to that. We can
10:05:12	11	put that document away.
10:05:14	12	A. Do I have to keep all these here, or can I get
10:05:17	13	rid of any of these?
10:05:20	14	Q. Put them in a stack for the court reporter.
10:05:22	15	She's going to have to take them with her afterwards.
10:05:39	16	Okay. I'd asked you some questions earlier
10:05:42	17	about the YTAM database. I'd like to ask you some
10:05:46	18	questions about the YTB database now. And if you could
10:05:49	19	actually turn back to at a page we were looking at on
10:05:53	20	the "YouTube Audio/Video Fingerprinting Tech Talk"
10:06:00	21	presentation.
10:06:01	22	A. Uh-huh. What page was it again?
10:06:01	23	Q. I believe
10:06:01	24	A. I just put it away.
10:06:04	25	Q. I believe I believe it's the one that has

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10:06:07	2	the Bates number 9684155.
10:06:15	3	A. Is this the page
10:06:15	4	Q. That
10:06:15	5	A you're referring to?
10:06:17	6	Q. That is the correct page, yes.
10:06:21	7	And you see the bullet point here that begins:
10:06:24	8	"YTB: Fingerprints for licensed content
10:06:29	9	claimed partner uploaded videos"?
10:06:32	10	Can you explain to me what types of content populated
10:06:36	11	the YTB database? And if that content changed over
10:06:40	12	time, feel free to state that in your answer.
10:06:47	13	MR. WILLEN: Objection to the form.
10:06:58	14	THE WITNESS: So the YTB database typically
10:07:01	15	contained fingerprints of content that had been directly
10:07:04	16	sent to YouTube, and where YouTube then took that
10:07:08	17	reference file, ran it through the Audible Magic
10:07:13	18	fingerprint generator. We sent the fingerprint over to
10:07:16	19	Audible Magic and specified, you know, an ID for them to
10:07:21	20	be able to communicate back to us about any subsequent
10:07:26	21	match activity.
10:07:29	22	I wouldn't necessarily agree with the the
10:07:32	23	way it's characterized in this bullet point.
10:07:35	24	BY MR. PLATZER:
10:07:36	25	Q. Why wouldn't you agree with the way it's

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10:07:38	2	characterized in this bullet point?
10:07:40	3	A. Well, it's he calls it "licensed content,"
10:07:45	4	and and that that implies that there was a
10:07:55	5	license, where, in fact, YTB the YTB partition did
10:08:05	6	not necessarily always carry a license, per se, with
10:08:10	7	with with the with the fingerprint.
10:08:14	8	Q. In what circumstances would the YTB database
10:08:17	9	not carry a license with the fingerprint?
10:08:20	10	MR. WILLEN: Objection to the form.
10:08:24	11	THE WITNESS: The YTB database was used for,
10:08:28	12	more specifically I think you're trying to be really
10:08:35	13	specific about this. It was used for, if a rights
10:08:38	14	holder gave us a file and said, I want you to match
10:08:41	15	using Audible Magic with this file, then we went through
10:08:46	16	the whole process which I described before that was done
10:08:51	17	on behalf of rights holders that wanted any of the
10:08:57	18	various policies offered by YouTube.
10:09:00	19	So this implies implies a certain usage
10:09:03	20	policy, but the the YTB partition was used for a
10:09:11	21	variety of usage policies.
10:09:13	22	BY MR. PLATZER:
10:09:15	23	Q. Okay. So a fingerprint that was in the YTB
10:09:18	24	partition could be set to block as well as to monetize
10:09:21	25	or to track?
I		.

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10:09:23	2	A. That is correct. So, you know, we it's
10:09:26	3	really logically only three policies that make sense.
10:09:29	4	And, you know, those are the three monetize, track or
10:09:34	5	block.
10:09:35	6	Q. And you testified that these were fingerprints
10:09:38	7	where the reference work was supplied to YouTube. By
10:09:40	8	whom? Who would supply works to YouTube as reference
10:09:47	9	files for inclusion in the YTB database?
10:09:50	10	MR. WILLEN: Objection to form. It's
10:09:51	11	compound. It's vague as to time.
10:09:57	12	THE WITNESS: Typically, the provision of
10:10:04	13	these files would come from the rights holder of of
10:10:06	14	record.
10:10:07	15	BY MR. PLATZER:
10:10:11	16	Q. Could any rights holder come to YouTube and
10:10:15	17	say, "I want to add my content into the YTB database"
10:10:19	18	and block it?
10:10:20	19	A. Yes.
10:10:25	20	Q. Were there any rights holders
10:10:28	21	A. And and I might add that we we work with
10:10:34	22	about 1200 companies at this point that do precisely
10:10:37	23	that.
10:10:39	24	Q. And so are there rights holders who have all
10:10:44	25	of their content in the YTB database set to block?

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	1	DAVID KING SAN FRANCISCO, CA JANUARY 13, 2010
10:47:34	2	I don't, nor did I prepare myself on that, because it
10:47:39	3	was specific to, individual agreements.
10:47:43	4	I know, as as a matter of general practice,
10:47:47	5	in today's environment, you know, as of 2010, we have
10:47:53	6	a a form agreement called "The Content Identification
10:47:57	7	Management Agreement," which that speaks to that,
10:48:02	8	and and you know, and that's something that
10:48:05	9	that I'm used to working with.
10:48:11	10	Q. Okay. Let's transition to talking about the
10:48:13	11	YTU partition. And if you'd turn your attention back to
10:48:21	12	King 3, the page we were looking at, there's a bullet
10:48:24	13	point that says YTU fingerprints for UGC claimed as
10:48:28	14	reference by partners.
10:48:30	15	Can you explain your understanding of what
10:48:35	16	types of content populated the YTU database?
10:48:45	17	A. The YTU database was populated with
10:48:50	18	fingerprints of claimed UGC where the claimant
10:48:58	19	specifically asked us to use that UGC is "UGC" a
10:49:06	20	clear enough term?
10:49:07	21	Q. Yes.
10:49:08	22	A where the claimant asked us specifically to
10:49:11	23	use that UGC as a reference file in the fingerprinting
10:49:18	24	system.
10:49:20	25	Q. And was the YTU partition used only for

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10:49:24	2	blocking, or was it also used for other purposes?
10:49:27	3	MR. WILLEN: Objection to the form.
10:49:32	4	THE WITNESS: The policies held with within
10:49:35	5	Y with those that set of fingerprints would have
10:49:40	6	varied across the three the the three
10:49:46	7	policy types, be it block, monetize, or track.
10:49:50	8	BY MR. PLATZER:
10:49:53	9	Q. And it says here, "UGC claimed as reference by
10:50:00	10	partners." Can you explain your understanding of the
10:50:04	11	concept of a partner claiming content using YouTube's
10:50:08	12	system?
10:50:15	13	A. Claiming, as the word means in English, is
10:50:22	14	is the concept of of saying that I have an ownership
10:50:26	15	stake in this piece of content.
10:50:29	16	Q. And how would a partner communicate that
10:50:31	17	information to YouTube in order for that content to end
10:50:34	18	up in the YTU database?
10:50:38	19	MR. WILLEN: Objection to the form. It's
10:50:41	20	vague as to time.
10:50:44	21	THE WITNESS: So claiming and and adding it
10:50:49	22	to this database are two distinct things. So claiming
10:50:56	23	of UGC can happen in many different ways through our
10:51:01	24	systems. So
	25	

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10:52:39	2	59 seconds.
10:52:40	3	So that same user that had uploaded the
10:52:43	4	10-minute video with one second of your content in it,
10:52:47	5	they could edit that video, remove that one second and
10:52:52	6	re-upload it to the site, and if we had a fingerprint in
10:52:55	7	place that said that whole ten minutes, match against it
10:52:59	8	and call it your property, then then you would be
10:53:02	9	making a overbroad copyright claim against that
10:53:06	10	uploader.
10:53:07	11	So this is one of the key areas of
10:53:10	12	responsibility on behalf of on the side of the rights
10:53:14	13	holder to operate the system, their side of the system,
10:53:18	14	in full cognizance of the nuance of the system, and
10:53:25	15	and thus why we typically just can't grant access to
10:53:31	16	absolutely anybody without any educational process to
10:53:34	17	these types of tools. It's very important that they
10:53:37	18	understand what it is that they're doing, how they
10:53:39	19	operate and what their responsibilities are in operating
10:53:42	20	it.
10:53:42	21	BY MR. PLATZER:
10:53:58	22	Q. Your testimony was that UGC was added to the
10:54:02	23	reference database at the express request of a content
10:54:05	24	owner. Is there any particular procedure to which that
10:54:09	25	request had to be communicated to YouTube in order for

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10:54:14	2	claimed UGC to be added to the YTU partition?
10:54:19	3	MR. WILLEN: Objection to form. Vague as to
10:54:21	4	time.
10:54:23	5	THE WITNESS: As as a practical matter,
10:54:25	6	there must be a mechanism or how would it happen? So
10:54:31	7	so, yes, there is a mechanism for a rights holder to
10:54:38	8	request this facility.
10:54:39	9	BY MR. PLATZER:
10:54:40	10	Q. And what is that mechanism?
10:54:47	11	A. That mechanism is typically searching for a
10:54:56	12	or or using our our search tools to to first
10:55:00	13	identify that that UGC. Then the
10:55:07	14	responsibility is to review that UGC in its entirety to
10:55:12	15	ascertain that you own the to own that you own
10:55:15	16	that clip from beginning to end, and then a simple check
10:55:21	17	box that says I can't remember the precise verbiage,
10:55:24	18	but it says something to the effect of add as reference.
10:55:31	19	Q. Okay. So the UGC that's claimed by a
10:55:35	20	partner had would only be added to YTU if they search
10:55:39	21	for it using the YouTube's search tool for partners,
10:55:46	22	watch it in its entirety, and check a box directing
10:55:50	23	YouTube to add it as a reference fingerprint?
10:55:52	24	MR. WILLEN: So, objection to the form,
10:55:54	25	mischaracterizes the testimony. It's vague as to time.

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10:55:58	2	It's also ambiguous as to the word "partner."
10:56:08	3	THE WITNESS: I think I and I think I stand
10:56:11	4	by my former description of this. And so as a as
10:56:18	5	a pragmatic matter, the the express piece of work, if
10:56:25	6	you will, that goes beyond just the the, you know
10:56:31	7	is simply checking a box. The fact that they have to
10:56:35	8	view the video in its entirety before they check that
10:56:38	9	box, is more a matter of just sort of ex external
10:56:42	10	reality, as opposed to any sort of burden that we're
10:56:46	11	trying to place on on on the users of the system.
10:56:49	12	BY MR. PLATZER:
10:56:50	13	Q. But do they have to view the video in its
10:56:52	14	entirety within YouTube's search console?
10:56:56	15	MR. WILLEN: Objection to the form.
10:57:00	16	THE WITNESS: They could they could view
10:57:02	17	that video on YouTube itself, just as easily, but they
10:57:07	18	need to basic so what they need to do is they need
10:57:11	19	to represent and warrant to YouTube that the entirety of
10:57:18	20	the video that they're asking us to turn into a
10:57:21	21	reference file is indeed their property.
10:57:24	22	How they make those determinations is it's
10:57:28	23	flexible. So they could certainly do it on YouTube.com
10:57:33	24	just like any other user does, and make that
10:57:36	25	determination there.

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10:57:36	2	BY MR. PLATZER:
10:57:38	3	Q. Can a content owner request that YouTube add a
10:57:47	4	claimed piece of UGC to the YTU partition in the absence
10:57:52	5	of a prior agreement with YouTube of the sort you
10:57:56	6	described earlier?
10:57:58	7	MR. WILLEN: Objection to the form. Vague as
10:58:00	8	to time.
10:58:06	9	THE WITNESS: So what I've been trying to
10:58:08	10	to bring to life for you is the notion that a that
10:58:17	11	when a a company or a person asks us to use UGC to
10:58:24	12	make future claims on their behalf, that it's very
10:58:28	13	important that they understand their responsibilities.
10:58:31	14	So in a broad sense I would say that under an
10:58:36	15	agreement of and an under a mutual understanding
10:58:40	16	of what those responsibilities are is vital to the good
10:58:44	17	operating of such a system, and we endeavor to always
10:58:49	18	we've always endeavored to to have that level of
10:58:54	19	understanding between the two parties before access to
10:58:57	20	such a system was granted.
10:59:01	21	And I think we can agree that it's a somewhat
10:59:05	22	complex topic, and that that it took me a little
10:59:07	23	while to explain, and it took a number of questions to
10:59:11	24	really get to the bottom of exactly how that functions.
10:59:14	25	So I think we can agree that it would not be

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10:59:16	2	obvious on the face of it, to to the layman that had
10:59:21	3	never viewed such a system, that such responsibilities
10:59:23	4	would would exist.
10:59:25	5	BY MR. PLATZER:
10:59:26	6	Q. Okay. But you've explained the rationale
10:59:29	7	for your policy, but I I still don't think I have an
10:59:32	8	answer as to what your policy actually is.
10:59:35	9	My question is this. If a content owner has
10:59:38	10	not entered an agreement with YouTube, can they claim
10:59:43	11	UGC for the purposes of adding it to the YTB par or
10:59:48	12	the YTU partition?
10:59:50	13	MR. WILLEN: Objection to the form, and I
10:59:51	14	think this has been asked and now answered twice.
10:59:55	15	MR. PLATZER: It's been asked twice. It
10:59:57	16	hasn't been answered at all.
11:00:00	17	MR. WILLEN: Maybe he didn't answer it the way
11:00:02	18	you wanted him to answer it.
11:00:06	19	MR. PLATZER: It's a yes or no question.
11:00:07	20	MR. WILLEN: Maybe it is and maybe it isn't.
11:00:09	21	THE WITNESS: Okay. All right. I think what
11:00:10	22	I'm trying to do is to to formulate these you
11:00:15	23	know, to formulate this in a way that is precise to what
11:00:18	24	actually happened.
11:00:22	25	So so as a so it is true that both

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		1	DAVID KING SAN FRANCISCO, CA JANUARY 13, 2010
	11:00:25	2	parties needed to come to a mutual understanding of what
	11:00:29	3	was entailed in using this system before access was
	11:00:34	4	granted to the rights holder to use the system.
	11:00:38	5	BY MR. PLATZER:
	11:00:42	6	Q. And that understanding had to be reflected in
	11:00:44	7	some kind of agreement?
	11:00:46	8	A. Well, "agreement" is an English word. So I
	11:00:50	9	know you guys use it in a very specific way, but I would
	11:00:54	10	say that coming to an understanding would be called
	11:00:57	11	agreement.
	11:01:04	12	Q. Did a content owner need to be able to access
	11:01:08	13	a restricted portion of the YouTube website in order to
	11:01:11	14	use this tool?
	11:01:12	15	MR. WILLEN: Objection to the form. Vague as
	11:01:16	16	to time.
	11:01:17	17	THE WITNESS: The specific check box for
	11:01:22	18	saying, this video, add it to the database, is a is
	11:01:30	19	not open to everybody on YouTube.com.
	11:01:32	20	BY MR. PLATZER:
	11:01:34	21	Q. Okay. So you need to access a restricted
	11:01:38	22	portion of the website in order to
	11:01:41	23	A. As we discussed
	11:01:42	24	THE REPORTER: One at a time. "in order
	11:01:43	25	to"

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11:01:43	2	BY MR. PLATZER:
11:01:44	3	Q utilize that check box.
11:01:46	4	MR. WILLEN: Objection to the form.
11:01:47	5	Mischaracterizes the testimony.
11:01:50	6	THE WITNESS: After all that, do you mind
11:01:51	7	restating, because it got
11:01:52	8	BY MR. PLATZER:
11:01:59	9	Q. In order to utilize the check box that adds a
11:02:03	10	reference fingerprint for a piece of claimed UGC to the
11:02:09	11	YTU partition, does a content owner need to access a
11:02:13	12	restricted portion of the YouTube website?
11:02:16	13	MR. WILLEN: And same objection.
11:02:23	14	THE WITNESS: So to to be clear, that
11:02:25	15	the the or as as we discussed, not
11:02:30	16	they're these tools are not available to to
11:02:36	17	just they're they're not part of YouTube.com, per
11:02:39	18	se. They're not on the public website. They're not
11:02:42	19	used by by everyone. These are professional tools
11:02:46	20	used in conjunction with understandings with serious
11:02:51	21	parties.
11:02:52	22	BY MR. PLATZER:
11:02:56	23	Q. And again and I realize that you like to
11:03:00	24	explain the reasons behind your policies, but I still
11:03:03	25	don't have an answer as to my question which is that, is

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11:03:06	2	this check box that you've been talking about only
11:03:09	3	accessible through a portion of the YouTube website that
11:03:12	4	is restricted?
11:03:13	5	MR. WILLEN: He's answered this question three
11:03:15	6	times.
11:03:15	7	MR. PLATZER: He's explained policies three
11:03:18	8	times, but it's a yes or no question. Is it part of the
11:03:20	9	restricted website?
11:03:22	10	MR. WILLEN: Well, you you can give the
11:03:24	11	whatever answer you think is appropriate to the
11:03:26	12	question.
11:03:30	13	THE WITNESS: So I'm trying to be clear
11:03:32	14	that that as we talk about services like
11:03:38	15	fingerprinting, that those are only accessible to to
11:03:48	16	entities where we have some form of agreement, and I use
11:03:54	17	"agreement" in the broad sense, in the broad sort of
11:03:58	18	normal English sense of "agreement."
11:04:00	19	BY MR. PLATZER:
11:04:01	20	Q. And specifically how are those tools
11:04:03	21	accessible? If a content owner wants to utilize that
11:04:08	22	tool, do they have to go to a website that is protected
11:04:11	23	by a password, rather than through the YouTube website
11:04:17	24	generally?
11:04:18	25	A. So rights holders are given login credentials

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	1	DAVID KING SAN FRANCISCO, CA JANUARY 13, 2010
11:04:29	2	to access these tools.
11:04:31	3	Q. Thank you.
11:04:41	4	Do these three database partitions on the page
11:04:45	5	of King 3 that we've been looking at, YTAM, YTB, and
11:04:50	6	YTU, do those represent the universe of content that
11:04:55	7	Audible Magic was searching for on behalf of YouTube?
11:04:58	8	MR. WILLEN: Objection to the form.
11:05:09	9	THE WITNESS: So these are the specific
11:05:13	10	databases against which YouTube queries.
11:05:16	11	BY MR. PLATZER:
11:05:16	12	Q. Okay. So YouTube would only query Audible
11:05:19	13	Magic to identify a reference fingerprint if that
11:05:23	14	reference fingerprint were located in one of these three
11:05:26	15	partitions?
11:05:27	16	MR. WILLEN: Objection to the form.
11:05:28	17	THE WITNESS: That's yeah, that's yes,
11:05:32	18	I'm that's these were our databases.
11:05:37	19	BY MR. PLATZER:
11:05:41	20	Q. Okay. I'd like to ask about how videos that
11:05:48	21	are removed from the YouTube website are treated with
11:05:52	22	regards to these databases.
11:05:56	23	To start off, are any videos that are removed
11:06:01	24	by YouTube from the YouTube website fingerprinted and
11:06:07	25	then added to an Audible Magic database with a policy of

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	1	DAVID KING SAN FRANCISCO, CA JANUARY 13, 2010
11:22:32	2	THE WITNESS: I just wanted to say that, you
11:22:34	3	know, in a heated moment, I I did say that you would
11:22:37	4	be well within your rights to to ask for removal of
11:22:42	5	a of a of a video from the site based on, you
11:22:46	6	know, one second of content.
11:22:49	7	I'm not actually, you know, a copyright
11:22:52	8	lawyer, and not really in a position to to speak to
11:22:55	9	that. And this was a you know, I don't think that
11:22:58	10	would actually be a logical thing to do. I feel like
11:23:01	11	the you know, the from whatever expertise I have
11:23:05	12	in the matter, that would be that would be
11:23:07	13	inappropriate at that level. But anyway
11:23:10	14	BY MR. PLATZER:
11:23:12	15	Q. All right. Understood.
11:23:15	16	Before we broke to change the tape, we were
11:23:18	17	discussing what happens to videos that YouTube removes
11:23:23	18	from the service, and we were had just finished
11:23:27	19	talking about terms of service violations.
11:23:29	20	A. Uh-huh.
11:23:30	21	Q. The next category I wanted to ask about are
11:23:33	22	videos that are removed pursuant to a sort of formal
11:23:36	23	DMCA takedown request. And is that terminology that
11:23:42	24	you're familiar with, "DMCA takedown request"?
11:23:46	25	A. Yes.

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	1	DAVID KING SAN FRANCISCO, CA JANUARY 13, 2010
11:23:46	2	Q. And I think I know what the answer to this is
11:23:50	3	based on the colloquy we've had so far, but I just want
11:23:54	4	to confirm. If YouTube received a DMCA takedown request
11:23:59	5	from a copyright owner, and that takedown request did
11:24:04	6	not go through the password protected portion of the
11:24:08	7	YouTube website that partners could use to check the box
11:24:15	8	and say add this to YTU in other words, if it were a
11:24:21	9	traditional DMCA takedown request, such as a letter or
11:24:26	10	an e-mail requesting that a video be removed from
11:24:28	11	YouTube's service, would the video that the content
11:24:34	12	owner requested be removed, be fingerprinted and added
11:24:38	13	to the YTU partition?
11:24:42	14	MR. WILLEN: Objection to the form.
11:24:43	15	THE WITNESS: I think the the if you
11:24:48	16	examine the level of information that comes in on a DMCA
11:24:53	17	takedown request, it does not include any information
11:24:58	18	about the the quantity of the video that is being
11:25:05	19	objected to. It simply just it says I have a right
11:25:09	20	at some level to request a takedown of this, and I
11:25:16	21	and I am doing so.
11:25:18	22	So that does not give YouTube sufficient
11:25:20	23	information to be able to diligently understand whether
11:25:26	24	that user upload is meets the criteria for it being
11:25:39	25	included in fingerprint database.

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	1	DAVID KING SAN FRANCISCO, CA JANUARY 13, 2010
11:25:42	2	So as we the example we discussed was if
11:25:45	3	it's if you're making your claim of copyright
11:25:49	4	infringement based on a very short segment of content in
11:25:53	5	that video, and your DMCA notice simply says take this
11:25:58	6	video down, with no additional information, then we are
11:26:02	7	not in a position to be able to use that content as a
11:26:07	8	reference file for future matching.
11:26:09	9	BY MR. PLATZER:
11:26:13	10	Q. So is the answer no? It's DMCA notices are
11:26:18	11	not added to the YTU partition?
11:26:22	12	MR. WILLEN: Objection to the form. The
11:26:23	13	answer is what the answer was.
11:26:31	14	THE WITNESS: So as as a matter of course,
11:26:34	15	they are not added automatically to the fingerprint
11:26:38	16	database.
11:26:43	17	The the criteria being was it reviewed, and
11:26:47	18	do we have a statement from that right holder that
11:26:53	19	that they are claiming the entirety of that piece of
11:26:56	20	content, as opposed to any portion thereof.
11:26:59	21	BY MR. PLATZER:
11:27:06	22	Q. Has YouTube ever added removed videos to
11:27:12	23	the YTU partition based on a DMCA notice in the absence
11:27:19	24	of partner use of the password protected copyright
11:27:26	25	console?

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	1	DAVID KING SAN FRANCISCO, CA JANUARY 13, 2010
11:27:28	2	MR. WILLEN: Objection to form.
11:27:39	3	THE WITNESS: I think that we had conducted
11:27:41	4	some some limited experiments in this realm to
11:27:48	5	to to see to what extent it would create reliable
11:27:55	6	results, and the results were negative.
11:27:58	7	BY MR. PLATZER:
11:28:01	8	Q. And to be clear, the experiments you're
11:28:05	9	referring to are limited experiments with fingerprinting
11:28:09	10	videos that were subject to a takedown notice, and then
11:28:15	11	blocking matches to those fingerprints going forward?
11:28:18	12	MR. WILLEN: Objection to the form.
11:28:20	13	THE WITNESS: So the experiments were taking
11:28:22	14	some some segments of DMCA notices, creating
11:28:28	15	fingerprints, and to to block future
11:28:34	16	subsequent uploads, but, you know, the direct experience
11:28:39	17	was that the that it was highly inaccurate.
11:28:42	18	And and, you know, would we you know,
11:28:47	19	as as previously stated, there are many rights
11:28:52	20	holders in this equation, and and every user that
11:28:56	21	uploads to the site with their with wholly created
11:29:05	22	videos, you know, not using content from from
11:29:08	23	anywhere else, like when I take a video of my kids, I
11:29:13	24	am I'm also protected by copyright, and so we must
11:29:18	25	balance the rights of all parties in this equation.

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	1	DAVID KING SAN FRANCISCO, CA JANUARY 13, 2010
11:29:21	2	BY MR. PLATZER:
11:29:26	3	Q. When did these experiments take place?
11:29:28	4	A. In the in the summer of 2009. It had
11:29:36	5	always been supposed before that that this would not
11:29:40	6	that this would lead to poor results, but we decided to
11:29:46	7	test it and, indeed, it led to poor results.
11:29:50	8	Q. So prior to the summer of 2009, YouTube had
11:29:53	9	not tested fingerprinting videos subject to takedown
11:30:01	10	notices?
11:30:02	11	MR. WILLEN: Objection to form.
11:30:03	12	THE WITNESS: To videos subject to takedown
11:30:05	13	notices where no request where no review and
11:30:10	14	subsequent request by a rights holder for it to be
11:30:14	15	included in the fingerprinting database was made.
11:30:17	16	So to be clear, we did create a lot of
11:30:21	17	fingerprints subsequent to DMCA takedowns where the
11:30:26	18	rights holder expressly asked us to also create a
11:30:29	19	fingerprint.
11:30:29	20	BY MR. PLATZER:
11:30:37	21	Q. Was the experiment in the summer of 2009 using
11:30:40	22	Audible Magic technology?
11:30:42	23	A. It was with Google technology.
11:31:02	24	Q. The portion of the YouTube website to which
11:31:07	25	partners could access the check box that requested

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	1	DAVID KING SAN FRANCISCO, CA JANUARY 13, 2010
11:31:10	2	the a claimed video be fingerprinted, do you have a
11:31:14	3	term that you like to refer to that console as?
11:31:19	4	MR. WILLEN: Objection. Vague as to time.
11:31:23	5	THE WITNESS: Um
11:31:23	6	BY MR. PLATZER:
11:31:24	7	Q. Again, I'm trying to establish a common
11:31:28	8	vocabulary in order to discuss that interface.
11:31:31	9	A. Today we refer to that interface as CMS, which
11:31:35	10	would means content management system.
11:31:41	11	THE REPORTER: I'm sorry. " which
11:31:41	12	means "
11:31:42	13	THE WITNESS: Content management system.
11:31:45	14	In earlier incarnations of that tool set it
11:31:50	15	had been called "CYC" or "claim your content."
11:31:52	16	BY MR. PLATZER:
11:31:53	17	Q. Okay.
11:31:57	18	A. We just had to discover a more prosaic
11:32:02	19	descriptive name.
11:32:07	20	Q. Other than the experiment that you described
11:32:09	21	in the summer of 2009, had YouTube ever fingerprinted
11:32:14	22	videos that were subject to a DMCA takedown notice that
11:32:19	23	was not received through CYC or CMS?
11:32:26	24	MR. WILLEN: Objection to the form.
11:32:37	25	THE WITNESS: Certainly CMS was the standard

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	1	DAVID KING SAN FRANCISCO, CA JANUARY 13, 2010
11:32:41	2	form in which that that process happened. The the
11:32:53	3	system is vast and complex, and and so I could
11:32:56	4	imagine ways in which those requests might have come in
11:32:59	5	through other means.
11:33:00	6	BY MR. PLATZER:
11:33:04	7	Q. Are you aware of any instances in which those
11:33:07	8	requests came in through other means?
11:33:09	9	A. Not off the top of my head.
11:33:13	10	Q. Were there any instances in which copyright
11:33:16	11	owners supplied YouTube with a takedown notice that
11:33:22	12	stated that the entire video, subject to the takedown
11:33:27	13	notice, infringed their copyrights?
11:33:33	14	A. The DMCA notices that come to us as a as a
11:33:39	15	general rule, follow the specific template laid out in
11:33:43	16	the DMCA, and that template does not include that level
11:33:49	17	of specificity. I'm sure you're more familiar than me
11:33:55	18	with the specifics of how it's laid out in the DMCA.
11:33:59	19	Q. Well, but the the problem you described
11:34:03	20	with fingerprinting videos that are removed pursuant to
11:34:07	21	a takedown notice is that the sender of the takedown
11:34:11	22	notice may only have copyright rights to some subset of
11:34:18	23	the video removed; correct? That was a huge reason for
11:34:20	24	not fingerprinting DMCA
11:34:20	25	A. Uh-huh.

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	1	DAVID KING SAN FRANCISCO, CA JANUARY 13, 2010
11:40:18	2	three interfaces or eight interfaces to communicate the
11:40:21	3	same information, but the point remains that there was
11:40:25	4	an interface that allowed a rights holder to communicate
11:40:28	5	that level of information to us.
11:40:30	6	BY MR. PLATZER:
11:40:46	7	Q. Are you familiar with the large takedown
11:40:51	8	notice that Viacom sent YouTube in February of 2007?
11:40:56	9	MR. WILLEN: Objection. I believe this is
11:40:57	10	outside the scope of the 30(b)6 notice.
11:41:00	11	But if you have personal understanding you can
11:41:02	12	answer.
11:41:06	13	THE WITNESS: As a you know, as a reader of
11:41:10	14	the news, I I was familiar with that event.
11:41:13	15	BY MR. PLATZER:
11:41:15	16	Q. And again, I think I know the answer to this,
11:41:19	17	based on what you've already testified to, but were the
11:41:23	18	videos that Viacom re requested be removed from
11:41:27	19	YouTube in its large February 2007 takedown notice
11:41:30	20	were those fingerprinted by YouTube for blocking
11:41:36	21	purposes?
11:41:38	22	MR. WILLEN: Objection to form.
11:41:48	23	THE WITNESS: The to my knowledge, those
11:41:51	24	those takedown notices were not turned into
11:42:00	25	fingerprinting references.

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	1	DAVID KING SAN FRANCISCO, CA JANUARY 13, 2010
11:42:01	2	BY MR. PLATZER:
11:42:47	3	Q. Well, so far we've been talking about cases
11:42:52	4	where YouTube uses Audible Magic to query a video that
11:42:59	5	was uploaded to the YouTube website. And as a as a
11:43:03	6	general matter, were all videos that were uploaded to
11:43:10	7	the YouTube website queried against Audible Magic's
11:43:14	8	databases by YouTube?
11:43:16	9	MR. WILLEN: Objection as to form. Vague as
11:43:18	10	to time.
11:43:19	11	THE WITNESS: So could you maybe be more
11:43:20	12	specific about what time frame?
11:43:21	13	BY MR. PLATZER:
11:43:22	14	Q. Okay. Well, does YouTube still use Audible
11:43:24	15	Magic today?
11:43:26	16	A. YouTube uses Google technology today.
11:43:34	17	Q. Okay. But is YouTube also using Audible Magic
11:43:37	18	alongside Google's technology today?
11:43:41	19	A. Not at this time.
11:43:44	20	Q. When did YouTube stop querying Audible Magic?
11:43:48	21	A. At the end of 2009.
11:44:02	22	Q. From the point in time where YouTube began
11:44:04	23	querying Audible Magic up until it stopped at the end of
11:44:08	24	2009, were all newly uploaded videos to YouTube queried
11:44:14	25	against the Audible Magic databases?

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11:44:20	2	A. Yes, we ran queries against Audible Magic for
11:44:24	3	all uploads to the site during that time.
11:44:28	4	Q. Does the term "legacy fingerprinting" mean
11:44:31	5	anything to you?
11:44:34	6	A. It means something to me. What does it mean
11:44:37	7	to you?
11:44:42	8	Q. Well, once again, I just want to make sure we
11:44:45	9	have a common vocabulary as we move into this topic.
11:44:49	10	A. Uh-huh.
11:44:51	11	Q. But I'd like to ask about any instances in
11:44:53	12	which YouTube queried videos from the back catalog
11:45:02	13	against Audible Magic. Do you have a term that you want
11:45:04	14	to use for that phenomenon?
11:45:06	15	A. We we could use the term "legacy."
11:45:09	16	Q. Legacy? Did YouTube at any point use Audible
11:45:12	17	Magic for legacy queries?
11:45:18	18	A. Yes, YouTube did do legacy queries against the
11:45:24	19	Audible Magic database.
11:45:25	20	Q. And did YouTube query its entire catalog
11:45:31	21	against the Audible Magic database?
11:45:37	22	MR. WILLEN: Objection to form.
11:45:39	23	THE WITNESS: Over time, every single YouTube
11:45:41	24	video that is still existent on our servers was queried
11:45:49	25	against the Audible Magic database.
I		

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   12:31:18
                these shows in smaller chunks."
   12:31:20
                     You wrote this language in paragraph 2; right?
   12:31:23
                Α.
                     Yes.
   12:31:25
                Q. So what -- was Audible Magic responding to an
6 | 12:31:35 inquiry by you for a service which would grant enhanced
   12:31:39 searching abilities for television content?
   12:31:43
           A. I -- I think the way I described it in the --
   12:31:47 in -- in the paragraph is -- is -- is pretty clear, that
10
   12:31:51 we were looking to do look-ups against more long form
11
   12:31:58 content.
12 12:32:00
                     I'd also like to add that concurrently with
13
   12:32:03 this communication that -- that Google was already well
14 | 12:32:11 underway building its own audio and video fingerprinting
   12:32:16 service, and that that system was already contemplated
15
16 | 12:32:22 to do exactly this.
   12:32:25
17
                     So that was another component of the decision
18
   12:32:30 process, was simply that this type of functionality
19
   12:32:37 would be arriving in -- in the coming months, and so
20
   12:32:42 that there were other means to accomplish this goal.
21
   12:32:54
                Q. And YouTube ultimately didn't reach an
22
   12:32:57 agreement with Audible Magic on the Long Form Video
23
   12:32:59 Proposal --
   12:32:59
24
                    MR. WILLEN: Objection --
25
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 1
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   12:32:59 BY MR. PLATZER:
   12:33:01
                Q. -- correct?
   12:33:02
                     MR. WILLEN: Objection to the form.
   12:33:06
                     THE WITNESS: The proposal that's in front of
 6 |12:33:07 me right now did not result in a -- in a change of our
 7 \mid 12:33:15 service. I think it's worth noting, though, that we did
   12:33:22 agree to a -- an upgrade to the original service
   12:33:30 agreement in -- in 2008.
10
   12:33:34 BY MR. PLATZER:
11
   12:33:35
               Q. And that upgrade was to extend the service to
12 | 12:33:39 Google Video?
13
               A. It was to extend the service to Google Video
14 | 12:33:45 and to -- and to improve service levels of response
15
   12:33:52 times of -- and -- and reliability of the system.
16
   12:33:57
                     So we did go beyond our -- our basic
17
   12:34:01 commitments and -- and did more than double the -- the
18
   12:34:08 financial contribution to Audible Magic, even though we
19
   12:34:14 didn't necessarily have to, but we chose to.
20
   12:34:18
               Q. Okay. But the -- the upgrade that you agreed
21
   12:34:22 to with Audible Magic in 2008, that didn't include Type
22
   12:34:25 3 look-ups; right?
23
                A. It was a different form of -- of upgrade, but
24 | 12:34:31 we did upgrade our service with them.
25
   12:34:33 Q. An upgrade to service levels, not an upgrade
```

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 1
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   12:34:37 to the searching and matching features of the technology
   12:34:40 they were using?
                A. Well, search and match is inherently only as
   12:34:45 powerful as the service. You could have a -- a perfect
 6 \mid 12:34:50 search system that, if it only every once in a while
   12:34:54 gave a response would be meaningless.
   12:34:57
                     So they are all important components of what
   12:35:00 you're paying for. So I -- I wouldn't agree with that
   12:35:04 characterization.
10
11 | 12:35:05
                Q. Well --
12 12:35:06
                A. We paid for greater quality.
13 12:35:09
                Q.
                    Well --
14 | 12:35:09
                A. We paid them more for greater quality and more
15
   12:35:12 than twice as much. So it was a substantial amount of
16 | 12:35:15 money.
   12:35:15
17
            Q. But following the -- following the
18
   12:35:18 implementation of the service upgrade in 2008, Audible
19
   12:35:21 Magic was still only looking against the first 60
20
   12:35:27 seconds of YouTube's reference fingerprint; right?
21
   12:35:31
                A. In what time frame?
22
                Q. At -- following -- even following the service
23 | 12:35:35 upgrade in 2008.
24 | 12:35:38
               A. So you're asking, in 2008, were the look-ups
   12:35:43 60-second look-ups? Is that your question? Tell me --
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             DAVID KING SAN FRANCISCO, CA JANUARY 13, 2010
   12:35:48 just, please -- please rephrase so I can -- or just ask
   12:35:53 me again.
               Q. Under the original agreement with Audible
   12:35:56 Magic --
6 12:35:56
                A. Yes.
   12:35:57
                Q. -- Audible Magic was only querying against
   12:35:59 fingerprints that corresponded to the first 60 seconds
   12:36:02 of the reference file; right?
10
   12:36:05
               A. That's what's documented here, yes.
11 12:36:08
                Q. Okay. And following the service upgrade in
12 | 12:36:10 2008, that still remains the case; right?
13
               A. That remained the case. Of course, in 2008 we
14 | 12:36:19 were doing complete file scans using the audio and video
   12:36:25 fingerprinting technology developed in-house at Google.
15
16 12:36:29
                Q. Okay. Did YouTube do any testing of the
17
   12:36:35 technology that Audible Magic was proposing for the Type
   12:36:39 3 Long Form Video Proposal reflected in this document?
18
   12:36:44
19
                     MR. WILLEN: Objection to the form.
20 12:36:49
                     THE WITNESS: I'm not -- I -- I'm not aware of
21
   12:36:52 us having actively tested what was stipulated in this
22
   12:36:56 proposal.
23 | 12:36:57 BY MR. PLATZER:
24 | 12:36:57
           Q. Are you aware of YouTube ever testing Audible
   12:37:02 Magic's Type 3 look-up technology?
```

```
126
             DAVID KING SAN FRANCISCO, CA JANUARY 13, 2010
1
2 12:37:08
              A. I am not aware of Type 3 Audible Magic
3 | 12:37:20 look-ups being tested.
 4 | 12:37:22 Q. You testified earlier as to YouTube's reasons
5 | 12:37:25 for not entering into an agreement with Audible Magic on
6 | 12:37:28 the Type 3 music look-up proposal. Why did YouTube not
7 | 12:37:32 reach an agreement with Audible Magic on the Long Form
   12:37:34 Video Proposal?
           A. The two proposals were -- were linked and --
10 | 12:37:43 and had the -- the same characteristics. So my
11 | 12:37:48 testimony is the same for both.
12 | 12:37:55
           Q. Okay.
                   MR. WILLEN: Maybe this is a good time to
13 | 12:37:58
14 | 12:37:59 break for lunch?
15 12:38:01
                    MR. PLATZER: I agree.
16 12:38:02
                    MR. WILLEN: All right. Good. We're in
17 | 12:38:04 agreement.
18 12:38:05
           THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We're going off the record.
19 | 12:38:07 The time is 12:38 p.m.
20 12:38:17
               (Lunch break.)
21
                              AFTERNOON SESSION
22
                   WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 2009; 1:21 P.M.
23
24 13:21:15
             THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on the record.
25 | 13:21:16 The time is 1:21 p.m.
```

```
127
 1
             DAVID KING SAN FRANCISCO, CA JANUARY 13, 2010
   13:21:33
                     MR. WILLEN: Oh, yes.
   13:21:34
                     MR. PLATZER: Counsel and I -- I discussed
   13:21:37 during a break a document I intend to introduce as an
   13:21:40 exhibit.
 6 13:21:42
                     MR. WILLEN: And I -- I don't think we have
   13:21:43 any objection to you using the document.
   13:21:46
                     MR. PLATZER: Okay.
   13:21:47
                     (King Deposition Exhibit Number 8 was marked
10
   13:21:47
                     for identification.)
11 | 13:22:05
                     MR. PLATZER: 8.
12 | 13:22:06
                     THE REPORTER: 8.
   13:22:06 BY MR. PLATZER:
14 | 13:22:10 Q. The court reporter handed you a document
15
   13:22:13 that's been marked as King Exhibit 8. It's a PowerPoint
16 | 13:22:18 presentation entitled "Fingerprinting and Other Research
17
   13:22:22 Technologies Workshop May 4, 2007, YouTube Audio and
18
   13:22:24 Fingerprinting, David King, Franck Chastagnol, bears
19
   13:22:30 Bates numbers Google 1950611 through 0950618.
   13:22:39
20
                     Have you seen the document before that is
21
   13:22:41 marked as King Exhibit 8?
22
   13:22:46
                Α.
                     I believe I have, yes.
23 13:22:49
                Q. Is this a PowerPoint presentation that you
24 | 13:22:53 gave?
25
   13:22:58
                A. It would -- that -- I think so. I can't
```

```
128
 1
             DAVID KING SAN FRANCISCO, CA JANUARY 13, 2010
   13:23:01 remember the precise settings.
 3 | 13:23:03
                     There seems to be an echo.
 4 | 13:23:10
                     I -- I don't remember the precise setting, but
 5 | 13:23:12 it looks like my work.
 6 | 13:23:13 BY MR. PLATZER:
 7 | 13:23:15 Q. Okay. Do you remember generally to whom this
   13:23:17 PowerPoint presentation would have been given?
   13:23:20
                     MR. WILLEN: Objection to the form.
10 13:23:24
                     THE WITNESS: Honestly, I -- I don't recall
11 | 13:23:28 what -- what this PowerPoint was developed for or who
12 | 13:23:32 the audience was.
13 | 13:23:33 BY MR. PLATZER:
14 | 13:23:33 Q. Okay.
15 13:23:42
               A. It's been almost three years.
16 13:23:44
           O. Yeah.
17 | 13:23:44
                A. And I --
18 | 13:23:44
                Q. If you could turn to the page that has the
19
   13:23:47 Bates number 1950615.
20 | 13:23:50
                A. Uh-huh.
21 | 13:23:52
               Q. It begins:
22 | 13:23:56
                "1. Fingerprinting," and there's a bullet
23 | 13:24:00
                point under that, says, "How well does it
24 | 13:24:03
               work," and it says, "Audio fingerprinting from
25 | 13:24:05
               3rd party solution is very accurate (Audible
```

```
129
 1
             DAVID KING SAN FRANCISCO, CA JANUARY 13, 2010
   13:24:05
                Magic). No false positives, false negatives
   13:24:08
                are unknown."
 4 13:24:10
                A. Uh-huh.
   13:24:11
                Ο.
                     Did you write this part of the presentation?
 6 13:24:22
                     I honestly don't recall whether -- who -- who
 7 | 13:24:26 did most of the writing on this, whether it was Franck
   13:24:29 or me, but -- so I -- I don't recall.
                Q. Aside from whether or not you wrote this
10
   13:24:44 document, do you agree with the sentiment expressed in
11
   13:24:47 this first dash point on the page?
12 | 13:24:50
                     MR. WILLEN: Objection to form.
13 | 13:24:51
                     THE WITNESS: You know, earlier on, at the
14 \mid 13:24:53 beginning of the -- of the day, we -- we spoke a little
15
   13:24:55 bit about the way a fingerprinting system is judged, and
16 | 13:25:00 there's two factors. There's accuracy and there's
17
   13:25:03 recall. And this seems to say that accuracy coming in
18
   13:25:08 from Audible Magic was good, and that recall was
19
   13:25:12 something that we could not know.
   13:25:14 BY MR. PLATZER:
20
21
   13:25:18
                Q. And when you say "recall," what do you mean by
   13:25:21 that term?
23
                A. Recall is otherwise understood as false
   13:25:25 negatives. So imagine that you take 100 videos, and you
24
   13:25:32 search against a fingerprint database. There -- there
```

```
130
 1
             DAVID KING SAN FRANCISCO, CA JANUARY 13, 2010
   13:25:36 are two factors that you're looking out for.
   13:25:39
                     One is, when it says it's a match, is it
   13:25:43 indeed correct? Can it be relied on? That's accuracy.
   13:25:47 So does it tell you things that are incorrect, or does
   13:25:50 it generally -- is it generally correct?
   13:25:54
                     The second thing is, you know, I could achieve
   13:25:58 a perfect accuracy rate by saying nothing matched,
   13:26:01 and -- and I would be making no false positives, but if
10
   13:26:06 there were indeed things that should have matched, then
11
   13:26:09 that would be what we call a false negative, or -- which
12
   13:26:12 is usually formulated the other way around, in -- in
13
   13:26:16 terms of recall. The ability for it to pull out a
   13:26:18 match. So this is a general sort of search term.
15
   13:26:22
                Q. Okay. So you're using the term "accuracy" to
16
   13:26:24 refer to low false positives and "recall" to refer to
17
   13:26:29 low false negatives?
   13:26:31
18
                A. Yes, and are we clear on -- did I clear up
19
   13:26:34 what those are?
   13:26:35
20
                Q.
                   Yes, that's very helpful. Thank you.
21 | 13:26:38
                Α.
                     Okay.
22
   13:26:39
                Q. So was YouTube -- was it YouTube's view that
23
   13:26:43 Audible Magic technology had a high accuracy rate as
   13:26:47 expressed on this document?
24
25
   13:26:49
                A. Sorry about that.
```

```
131
1
             DAVID KING SAN FRANCISCO, CA JANUARY 13, 2010
   13:26:52
                     MR. WILLEN: I don't know if he was entirely
3 \mid 13:26:54 listening to the question, because he was distracted
  13:26:57 based on --
   13:26:59
               THE WITNESS: He -- he put his mouse in a
6 | 13:27:01 puddle. I was worried again.
   13:27:04
           MR. WILLEN: Have the question again.
   13:27:05 BY MR. PLATZER:
               Q. Was it YouTube's view that Audible Magic
10
   13:27:06 technology had a high accuracy rate?
11
   13:27:09
               A. Yes. That is correct. And it's a matter of
12
   13:27:17 tuning as well. So, you know, I think, as you seek to
   13:27:19 get higher recall, you put more pressure on your
14 | 13:27:22 accuracy. So you start -- so it's a -- you know, it --
15
   13:27:26 it's a -- it's a balance point in any system, which I
16 | 13:27:29 think would also be true of a human.
   13:27:32
17
                     You know, as a human, if you're trying to
18
   13:27:35 respond to a -- you know, to something where you're
19
   13:27:38 scanning through your memory, you can either be
20
   13:27:41 extremely conservative and very accurate, or you can dig
21
   13:27:45 a little deeper and make more suppositions and take more
   13:27:49 guesses, and you'll bring back more information, but
23
   13:27:52 your accuracy rate will suffer.
24 | 13:27:54 Q. Did YouTube tune Audible Magic's
   13:28:01 fingerprinting technology to minimize false positives?
```

```
132
 1
             DAVID KING SAN FRANCISCO, CA JANUARY 13, 2010
   13:28:08
                     MR. WILLEN: Objection to the form.
   13:28:09
                     THE WITNESS: Audible Magic did not surface
   13:28:09 any methods for us to tune that balance point. They
   13:28:09 tuned it that way.
 6 | 13:28:11 BY MR. PLATZER:
   13:28:12
                Q. Okay. And did -- is the sentiment that's
   13:28:15 expressed on the page we're looking at on this exhibit
   13:28:20 that Audible Magic had high accuracy, was that YouTube's
10
   13:28:25 view for the use of Audible Magic to identify television
11
   13:28:29 content as well?
12 | 13:28:30
                    MR. WILLEN: Objection to the form. Vague as
13
   13:28:34 to time.
14 | 13:28:39
                    THE WITNESS: This bullet doesn't speak to
15
   13:28:41 that, and I don't think that -- I think it's not -- you
16
   13:28:44 know, the level of specificity here is, in general, the
17
   13:28:49 Audible Magic service has produced accurate results.
   13:28:56 BY MR. PLATZER:
18
19
                Q. Well, independently of this document -- I'm
20
   13:28:59 asking you in your capacity as a corporate
21
   13:29:02 representative for YouTube -- was -- was it YouTube's
   13:29:06 belief that Audible Magic was accurate for identifying
22
23
   13:29:08 television content?
   13:29:10
24
                    MR. WILLEN: Objection. Vague as to time.
25
   13:29:16
                     THE WITNESS: I think there -- that there
```